

CORNELL WEAK

CLEARLY OUTCLASSED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA FOOTBALL TEAM.Ball Was in Ithaca's Territory Most
of the Time and the Quaker Goal
Was But Once in Peril.

GAME SLOW AND ONE-SIDED

POTTER'S RUN OF 55 YARDS FOR A
TOUCHDOWN THE FEATURE.Players Not All in Good Condition,
and McCracken and Others
Forced to Retire.

CHICAGO, 15; MICHIGAN, 6

CARLISLE INDIANS DEFEATED BY
COLUMBIA IN A HARD GAME.Northwestern and Iowa a Tie at Five
to Five, and Nebraska Beaten by
Minnesota at Bryan's Home.PENNSYLVANIA 27-CORNELL 0
COLUMBIA 17-CARLISLE 6
MINNESOTA 20-NEBRASKA 12
CHICAGO 15-MICHIGAN 6
HASKELL 12-OHIO MEDICS 6
NORTHWESTERN 5-IOWA 5
OHIO STATE 23-KENTON 5
MARIETTA 25-CINCINNATI 0

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Before what was probably the largest crowd that ever attended a Thanksgiving football game in this city, the University of Pennsylvania team today defeated the Cornell eleven by the one-sided score of 27 to 0. Only once during the entire contest was the Quaker goal in danger of being crossed by an Ithaca player, and during most of the time the ball was in Cornell's territory. Pennsylvania won the battle by straight, hard football. The white and carnation men played fiercely at times, but no matter how they tried, old Pennsylvania could not be halted on her march to victory. The Quakers' main play was their famous guards-back formation, which they worked like a machine.

Soon after the game began it became apparent that the players of both teams were not all in that prime condition which is generally expected in big games. Captain Starbuck, who had just recovered from injuries, was forced to leave the field soon after play was started. Captain Hare also showed signs of lack of condition and, although he did not leave his team, he was frequently laid out. True, he failed to shine as brilliantly as heretofore, but it was his last game as a Pennsylvania player, and it was expected he would put up the greatest football of his brilliant career. McCracken, who has shone as a star guard and full back for the past four years, and who lined up for the last time today on the Quaker team, also had to quit the game because of injuries to his lame shoulder. Nearly all the spectators in the four crowded grand stands rose and cheered him as he was dragged from the gridiron. With one or two other exceptions the players of the two teams came out of the game not much the worse for wear.

The contest during most of the time was rather slow and lacked spirit. Here and there either team would make a dashing play, only to fall back into the same languid style of advancing the ball or defending the goal. Of the few brilliant plays that marked the game, Potter's run of fifty-five yards for a touchdown outshone all the others. The first half back was given the ball in exactly the center of the field for a plunge through the middle or Cornell's line. Pennsylvania's big forwards opened a hole big enough for the proverbial horse and cart to drive through the Ithaca line. Potter almost fell as he was pushed into the hole, but he kept his feet and made a wild dash for Cornell's goal. After the Cornell men had recovered from their surprise, four of them started a chase after the little man with the ball. Just as Potter reached the five-yard mark one of Cornell's big linemen grasped him around the waist, but Potter managed to stumble over the goal line for what proved to be Pennsylvania's last touchdown. The great game was all over in almost a flash.

MORRISON'S SPRINT.
Next to Potter's run was Morrison's sprint for thirty yards around Pennsylvania's left end. The Cornell men had lined up for a kick, but it proved to be a fake move, and the Quaker men were completely taken in by the maneuver. This dash of Morrison's aroused much enthusiasm among the Cornell spectators, and for the next five minutes the carnation and white pushed the red and blue down the field for short but steady gains for a distance of forty yards, when the New York State team lost the ball on an attempt to kick a field goal from the thirty-yard line.

Outside of the above mentioned instances there was little brilliant individual playing. Purcell and Morrison played stout, consistent football in face of adversity. The other men on the Cornell eleven did not get much chance as the Ithacans seldom had the leather long enough to give others than the backs a chance to advance the pigskin. For the Quakers, Hare and McCracken did the best work until they were hurt. Tens and Wallace were not far behind them, while the performances of the two Gardiners and the half backs were worthy of mention. In the kicking line J. Gardiner had the better of it after Starbuck quit the game, and neither side had anything on the other when it came to punting. There was very little "butter finger" playing and what there was of it was not costly. The Quaker team had a tendency to charge before the ball was passed and it was frequently penalized for this offense.

Pennsylvania's first touchdown was made on pure line bucking and plunging. She secured the ball in the infield and forced it down to Cornell's fifty-yard line, where it was lost on a fumble. The Quakers regained possession of it on the Cornell fifty-yard line and this time, without losing the leather, carried it by aid of the quarter back and guards to and over the Ithaca goal line.

The score was raised to 10 points by the

Quakers on a field goal by Hare. Pennsylvania, after carrying the leather to Cornell's five-yard line, was penalized ten yards for off side play, so Captain Hare thought the easiest way to make a score was to kick a goal from field, which he did from the twenty-yard line. Captain Hare tried another field goal after the ball had been pushed almost the length of the field to twenty-five yards in front of the Cornell goal posts, but the kick was low and the ball ended with the score unchanged at 10 to 0.

THE SECOND HALF.
A few minutes after the second half began Pennsylvania secured the ball on her own fifteen-yard line on downs and without losing the ball, carried it ninety-five yards for the third touchdown. In this march down the field every man was asked to carry the ball with the exception of the center and quarter back. After Hare had made a hand of about 500 Cornell students from Pennsylvania's forty-yard line, the Quakers again set their guards-back machine to working and slowly pushed Cornell back yard by yard. Captain Starbuck's men this time, however, stubbornly resisted the Quakers' onslaughts, but it availed them nothing, as it only made the Quakers work a little harder for their next touchdown. Pennsylvania's last touchdown, as already stated, was made by Potter on a fifty-five yard run.

It is conservatively estimated that 25,000 persons saw the two teams play their last game of the season. The game of football between Pennsylvania and Cornell is the feature of Thanksgiving in this city and a big holiday crowd is always in attendance. It was a very enthusiastic throng, considering the slow game, and they cheered every good play, no matter which side made it. The game was a very hard one, and the Pennsylvania students at the conclusion of the game signaled the victory by a great snake dance on the field, which was led by the University band. They had tired the Cornell men formed in line, ten abreast, and paraded over the gridiron, cheering for both old Penn and their alma mater. Following is the lineup:

Pennsylvania. Position. Cornell.
Hodge.....Left end.....Tausig
Horne.....Left tackle.....Lueder
Hare (capt.).....Left guard.....Warner
McCloskey.....Center.....Nammack
Teas.....Right guard.....Dornen
Wallace.....Right tackle.....Alexander
W. Gardiner.....Right end.....Crosby
J. Gardiner.....Quarter back.....Finneane
Potter.....Left half back.....Purcell
Davidson.....Right half back.....Morrison
McCracken.....Full back.....Starbuck
Final score—Pennsylvania, 27; Cornell, 0.
Touchdowns—Hare, Wallace, Davidson.
Goals from touchdowns—Hare.
Goal from field—Hare. Umpire—Paul Dashiell, of Lehigh. Referee—M. J. McLaughlin, of Lehigh. Timekeeper—J. W. Linsmen, of Pennsylvania. Woodley, for Cornell; Duvall, Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes each.

CLEAN AND ACCURATE.

Grand Exhibition of Playing by
Columbia and Carlisle Indians.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Columbia football team today defeated the Carlisle Indians at Columbia Field, in this city, by a score of 17 to 6. There were nearly 25,000 people watching the game, and they saw

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 5.)

FOR PAUL KRUGER

NOTHING BUT "RESPECTFUL SYMPATHY" FROM THE FRENCH.

Action of the Chamber of Deputies
Was Not What the Fugitive
Boer President Desired.

WANTED MATERIAL SUPPORT

DEMAND FOR ARBITRATION WOULD
HAVE PLEASED HIM MOST.However, He Was Much Touched
When a Delegation Presented Him
with a Resolution of Sympathy.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Cocheret, the acting president of that body, announced that M. Denys-Cochin, Conservative, representing a district of the Seine, had presented an interpellation as to the intention of the government regarding arbitration in favor of the Boers.

The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, replied that there was no use in opening a debate on this subject, as in foreign policy, especially, such discussions were useless and often dangerous.

At M. Cocheret's request M. Denys-Cochin withdrew his interpellation and proposed the following motion: "The Chamber of Deputies, on the occasion of the arrival of the President of the Transvaal in France, is happy to address to him a sincere expression of its respectful sympathy."

M. Cocheret then announced that he had received another motion from M. Fourniere, Socialist, representing one of the Alsine divisions, couched in the following terms: "The Chamber of Deputies, while expressing sympathy for the English democracy—"

Here the reading of the motion was interrupted by loud protests, but M. Cocheret concluded: "Sends its greeting to President Kruger." Continuing, M. Cocheret begged the chamber to refrain from demonstration which, he said, could be badly interpreted. He also asked that a vote be taken without any discussion. The motion of M. Denys-Cochin was then adopted unanimously and the 559 voters cheered when the result was announced.

M. Fourniere, after declaring that the democracies of all countries were animated by the same pacific sentiments, withdrew his own motion.

Mr. Kruger passed the day receiving a number of deputations, including delegations from the Chamber of Deputies, who, after the vote in the Chamber, immediately proceeded to the Hotel Scribe and communicated it to him. Mr. Kruger, who was much touched, warmly shook hands with the deputation.

Mr. Kruger will leave here Sunday for Cologne. The hour of his departure has not been fixed. He will remain at Cologne over Sunday and rest. On Monday he will go to Maastricht and thence to Berlin, where he expects to arrive Tuesday morning.

HORRIBLE FATE

THIRTEEN MEN AND BOYS ROASTED
TO DEATH IN MOLTEN GLASS.Nearly One Hundred Severely Burned,
Bruised or Maimed, Several of
Whom Probably Will Die.

FALL OF A GLASS WORKS ROOF

FROM WHICH 200 PERSONS WERE
VIEWING A FOOTBALL GAME.One Hundred Carried to the Ground,
Some Dropping into the Furnace
and Vats of Liquid Air.

LIVES OF MANY WERE SAVED

BUT OTHERS MET DEATH IN MOST
FRIGHTFUL MANNER.Many Taken to Hospitals and Others
Carried Home—Private Carriages
Commandeered by the Police.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Thirteen people were killed and over eighty badly injured by the collapse of the roof of the Pacific glass works, on Fifteenth street, today, while it was crowded with men and boys watching a football game on the field adjoining. About one hundred people fell through the roof upon the red hot furnaces and glass vats below. Many were horribly burned and it is feared that in addition to the thirteen deaths already reported there will be several more.

—The Dead—
WILLIAM VALENCIA.
J. A. MULRONEY.
THOMAS J. RIPPON.
W. H. ECKFELDT.
EDGAR FLAHER.
—The Injured—
WALTER GREENFIN.
GEORGE CAMPBELL.
GEORGE MILLER.
JOHN COOPER.
JOHN LANE.
L. E. MACAULEY.
V. FRECHLER.
JESSE COHEN.
CLARENCE BURNS.
HAROLD PALMER.
MARTIN TRAYNOR.
JOHN BROUGH.
FRED GARTY, skull fractured and left leg fractured.
R. E. ESSMAN.
"Captain of transport Sherman reports total loss of Yosemite Nov. 12. Chained in typhoon; drifted to sea and sunk seventy miles off. Justin (a collier) went to rescue. Steam launch crew of five lost. Shall send Kempf to Guam to-morrow to ascertain extent of disaster and transport Yosemite crew to Cavite."

Admiral Remy's dispatch came at an early hour and gave the first official account of the total loss of the Yosemite. The dispatch was communicated to Secretary Long, who came to the department and spent part of the morning there. The secretary expressed profound regret at the loss of the ship and men, but there was some consolation in the fact that the loss of life was comparatively small, considering the large complement of officers and men carried by the Yosemite under ordinary circumstances. A dispatch was sent to Admiral Remy asking for all further particulars with respect to the disaster. The names of the boat's lost crew. The fact that Admiral Kempf probably had left Cavite by this time for Guam gave assurance that everything possible would be done. The secretary said the department would make every effort to ascertain the extent of the disaster and the names of those who were lost and would keep the public informed.

Admiral Remy's reference to the Justin, which went to the rescue of the Yosemite, applies to the collier Justin, which recently had arrived at Guam. The plan concerning the Yosemite were in a transient state and within a few days from the time of her loss she was expected to leave Guam for Cavite. At the same time the collier Brutus had been ordered from the Philippines to Guam, where she was to take the place of the Yosemite as a station ship. In the absence of all cable connection with Guam it is impossible for the department to know whether the Brutus had reached there at the time of the disaster. The Brutus took out a crew and marines who will act as the garrison at Guam, replacing the forces which have been there for about a year.

The General Alava, which is reported from Manila to have passed into the track of the same typhoon which overwhelmed the Yosemite, is a little gunboat of 32 tons displacement. Nevertheless, she is said to have been perfectly staunch and seaworthy, and, providing she met the storm in the open sea, she would in all probability have come safely through. The Alava was a Spanish gunboat, captured by the United States army in the Philippines, where she had been used by the insurgents, and was turned over to the United States navy about a year ago.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.
Governor Schroeder and Mrs. White Saved by Fleeing to a Cellar.
MANILA, Nov. 29.—Rear Admiral Remy has as yet received no official report of the loss of the United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which parted her cables and struck a reef off the harbor of San Luis D'Apra, Island of Guam, during the typhoon of Nov. 12, and was subsequently driven to sea by the gale, where she sank Nov. 15. The United States cruiser Newark will sail for Guam to-morrow to investigate the disaster.

According to advices received here from unofficial sources the wind was blowing from the southeast early on the morning of Nov. 12 at the rate of a hundred miles an hour. The Yosemite had two anchors down, but both were dragged a mile across the harbor entrance. At 11 a. m. she struck the reef and stove in forward. She drifted for an hour and at noon struck the rocks near Somaya, carrying away her rudder and damaging her propeller. A launch had been sent to find shelter, but it was captured and sunk. Several of those injured are in a precarious condition and

Two hundred men and boys had gathered on the sheet-iron roof of the glass works to observe a free view of the annual football game between Stanford and University of California. About twenty minutes after the game had commenced there was a crash, plainly audible from the football grounds, and a portion of the crowd on the roof went down.

The fire in the furnaces had been started for the first time today, and the vats were full of liquid glass. It was upon these that the victims fell. Some were killed instantly and others were slowly roasted to death. The few who missed the furnaces rolled off and, together with workmen in the glass works, saved the lives of many who lay unconscious by pulling them away from their horrible resting place.

The police and fire department were soon at hand and every patrol wagon and ambulance in the city was summoned. They were not enough, and express wagons and private carriages were pressed into service to carry off the dead and wounded. Many of the injured were unconscious, while others were hurled, shrieking with agony, to the hospitals. The Southern Pacific Railway Hospital was only two blocks away and was quickly filled. About forty wounded were taken there. Others were sent to St. Luke's Hospital and the City Receiving Hospital, to private residences and other places. At the hospitals there was soon a shortage of surgeons, and some of the wounded had to wait until help came.

The roof of the glass works was not two hundred feet away from the football field, but the thousands of anxious people quickly assembled. The police kept them back with difficulty while the patrol wagons and ambulances dashed through the crowd on their way to and from the hospitals.

It was reported to-night that eighty-two persons, more or less injured, had been taken to the various hospitals or removed to their homes. Most of those killed or injured were boys between nine and sixteen years old. Nearly all of the victims had their skulls fractured or limbs broken and sustained serious internal injuries. The portion of the roof collapsed was merely the covering of the ventilator bars at the apex of the building and was not constructed to sustain any heavy weight. The horizontal timbers in the center, corresponding to the ridge pole of an ordinary structure, broke near the center, and the light framework underneath, with its covering of corrugated iron turned inward, formed a chute through which the men and boys were precipitated into the furnaces beneath. It is now said that a few were actually burned to death, the majority being killed by the fall. Several of those injured are in a precarious condition and

the list of dead may be increased to a score within a day or two. A number who were only slightly hurt went to their homes unassisted. Including these, the list of injured may be put at 100.

Isidore Ezekiel, a clerk, was in the second story of the glass works when the accident occurred. Before the collapse he heard a man whom he supposed to be the superintendent talking to another man, presumably an employee, about calling the police to clear the roof. The police were all busy with other work and no assistance could be obtained. When the roof section collapsed Ezekiel rushed to the aid of the men and boys who fell, but the heat on the top of the glass oven was so intense that he was unable to reach some of them where they were lying, partially stunned. He says that nobody was under the roof section that fell, and that all who were killed or injured came down with the roof.

Two Killed, Five Injured.
DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 29.—As a result of a boiler explosion here to-night in the glucose sugar refining works two men were killed and five seriously injured. The boiler house was demolished and part of the engine room wrecked. The damage to the plant will reach \$25,000. The dead: James Coleman, engineer; D. D. Cook, machinist. The injured: John Peters, Charles Peters, Victor Klefer, Joe Wohl, Charles Gibberstein.

Two Killed and Four Injured.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 29.—Two men were killed and four seriously injured at Grannis, Polk county, by the explosion of Ellis Short's planing mill boiler. The dead are: Charles Harris, fireman, and P. D. Batson, saw operator. The injured are: C. E. Killian, F. H. Laing, Charles Harper, William Frazer.

CONFIRMED BY REMY

BRIEF OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE
LOSS OF THE YOSEMITE.News Brought to Manila by the Trans-
port Sherman, Which Touched at
Guam After the Disaster.

NAMES OF THE FIVE DROWNED

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE HAVOC
CAUSED BY THE TYPHOON.Governor Schroeder and Mrs. White
Saved by Fleeing to the Cellar
of the Former's Residence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Navy department today received a cablegram from Admiral Remy confirming the report of the disaster to the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite at Guam. Following is the text of the cablegram:

"Captain of transport Sherman reports total loss of Yosemite Nov. 12. Chained in typhoon; drifted to sea and sunk seventy miles off. Justin (a collier) went to rescue. Steam launch crew of five lost. Shall send Kempf to Guam to-morrow to ascertain extent of disaster and transport Yosemite crew to Cavite."

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 6.)

WAR NOT OVER

BRITONS REMINDED THE BOERS
HAVE NOT BEEN SUBDUED.Belated News from Lord Roberts Telling
of the Surrender of the
Dewetsdorp Garrison.

400 MEN TAKEN PRISONERS

TWO GUNS OF THE SIXTY-EIGHTH
BATTERY CAPTURED.The Town Later Occupied by General
Knox, Who Found De Wet and
Steyn Had Evacuated the Place.

CANADIANS IN ENGLAND

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION GIVEN
COLONIAL VOLUNTEERS.Greeted in London by Cheering Thou-
sands—To Be Reviewed by
Queen Victoria To-Day.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Lord Roberts cables from Johannesburg, under date of Nov. 28: "The Dewetsdorp garrison of two guns of the Sixty-eighth Field Battery, with detachments of the Gloucestershire Regiment, the Highland Light Infantry and Irish Rifles, 400 in all, surrendered at 5.30 p. m. Nov. 23. Our losses were fifteen men killed and forty-two wounded, including Major Hansen and Captain Digby. The enemy is said to be 2,500 strong. Four hundred men were dispatched from Edenburg to relieve Dewetsdorp, but they did not succeed in reaching there in time. Knox joined this force and found Dewetsdorp evacuated. Seventy-five sick and wounded were left by Steyn and De Wet. They retired west and southwest. Knox's messenger failed to get through, so I have no details."

The disaster at Dewetsdorp has sent a thrill of alarm through Great Britain. The censorship continues so strict that there is no hope of arriving at a clear conception of the actual position of affairs in South Africa. For instance, independent accounts of the subsequent proceedings and the recapture of Dewetsdorp give ample details, not omitting to announce the capture of two Boer wagons and a quantity of loot, but there is not the slightest mention of the surrender of 400 British troops and two guns, which were not even disabled, inasmuch as the Boers were able to use them against the British relief forces. The "Ubiquitous De Wet" seems again to have got away, and so far there is no news that the captured British have been liberated. Taking into consideration the enigmatical military situation north of the Orange river, the smoldering rebellion in Cape Colony, the rumors that France has promised Mr. Kruger to press arbitration on England if he is able to obtain the support of Germany, and that Lord Kitchener, after all, is not to be given the chief command in South Africa, the British government will meet the new Parliament next week at an exceedingly inopportune moment. An attempt is made to allay the irritation felt at the adoption of a vote of sympathy with Mr. Kruger by the French Chamber of Deputies. The newspapers are unanimous in declaring that no intervention of any kind will be allowed to change Boer policy.

The Daily Mail publishes an interview with Mr. Zedlitz, a Loyalist member of the Cape Assembly, who is now in England as a delegate of the vigilance committee. Mr. Zedlitz admits the gravity of the situation, but says he does not fear a general rising, although he thinks it may be necessary to send troops into the most disaffected districts—Graef Reinet, Stekenbosch, Worcester and Paarl, where men are likely to occur. He advocates the proclamation of martial law and expresses the opinion that "the only thing which prevents a rising is the lack of arms and ammunition."

The Morning Post, reviewing the situation, says: "The surrender at Dewetsdorp looks still worse in the light of the suggestion that probably half of the towns we have garrisoned in the territories of the republic are in no better situations to resist attacks."

The Standard describes the disaster as "deplorable, unaccountable, and at the present juncture, doubly unfortunate."

KNOX MADE A RAPID MARCH.
De Wet and Steyn Were at Breakfast,
but Got Away—Pliker's Skirmish.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Advices from South Africa show that there has been some lively skirmishing recently. It is again reported that former President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, has been wounded, but the rumor lacks confirmation. Cape Town reports that General Knox, by a rapid march of thirty-six miles, succeeded in getting in front of General De Wet, placing himself between the Boers and the Orange river. De Wet is now believed to be going westward to join Hertzog at Boomplaats.

Lord Roberts, in a message from Johannesburg, dated Nov. 28, says that General Knox occupied Dewetsdorp Nov. 26. The Boers, he adds, attacked the place Nov. 21, and the town had surrendered Nov. 24. General Knox, at last accounts, was pursuing the federal commando. Lord Roberts also reports that various columns found the Boers holding strong positions in the vicinity of Harrismith, Philippolis (both in the Orange River Colony) and other widely separated points. The fighting, however, was of little importance.

Colonel Pliker had a smart skirmish last Tuesday with a part of General De Wet's command, which was conveying loot captured at Dewetsdorp. The Boers retreated, abandoning a portion of the loot and a large number of horses. Former President Steyn and General De Wet were in close proximity to the scene of the fighting, but they eluded the British.

Another dispatch from Cape Town says: "The Boers were so tenacious that Colonel Pliker's men actually reached a position within thirty yards of them, and their re-

volver shots could be heard some distance away. The Boers shelled the British with 15-pounders captured at Dewetsdorp. Ex-President Steyn and General De Wet, who were breakfasting at a farm near by, rode off to the westward, leaving the front clear. The British casualties were one man killed and six wounded. Several Boers who had been wounded were found by the British. Steyn and De Wet have since been reported to be camped to the westward, between Hellevilla and the railroad, but the commandos have broken up into three bodies. District Commissioner Boyle, of Dewetsdorp, remains in the custody of the burghers. Many farmers in the district have joined De Wet."

Boer raiders have reached the Orange river. They have fired into the British camp on the Cape Colony side at San Drift, killing one man and wounding two. The government of Cape Colony has refused the application for special trains to facilitate the attendance at the people's congress at Worcester, Dec. 6. The government officials declare such meetings are undesirable in the present unsettled state of the country.

Mr. W. Steyn, the former commissioner of public works, in a speech just delivered at Paarl, Cape Colony, declared the Afrikaners had always been loyal, and that if they ever became otherwise Great Britain would have only herself to blame.

Boers Lost Heavily.
ORANGE RIVER, Nov. 29.—The Herzog commando, 500 strong, holding a splendid position on a range of precipitous kopjes near the village of Loochoff, completely barring the British advance, attacked Col. Henry Hamilton Settle's column Tuesday morning.

After five hours hard fighting the Boers were expelled from the position, losing heavily. The British losses were small, owing to the fact that the British adopted Boer methods of taking cover.

Colonel Settle occupied Loochoff yesterday (Wednesday) and learned that 800 horses had passed through Tuesday for De Wet, who is reported to be in the neighborhood. The Boer commander openly boasted in the village of having shot 200 natives for sympathizing with the British.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN DEPORTED.

STANDERTON, Transvaal Colony, Tuesday, Nov. 27.—Seventy Boer women and children, whose husbands and fathers are still fighting, have been deported to Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

CANADIANS WELCOMED.

Given a Cordial Reception in London
on Returning from Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A detachment of 200 men, belonging to the Royal Canadian Regiment, Colonel Lotter commanding, which have just reached England from South Africa—(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 4.)

RUSSIA NOW OBJECTS

WILL NOT ACCEPT THE AGREEMENT
OF THE PEKING ENVOYS.De Giers First Assented to the Terms
of the Joint Note, but Later
Withdrew His Sanction.

CHINESE REVOLT GROWING

PRINCE TUAN'S FORCE INCREASED
BY TEN THOUSAND SOLDIERS.Gen. Sang Fu Hsiang Now Co-Operat-
ing with the Rebel Leader—
Tung Wan Huan's Fate.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Peking yesterday, says: "Mr. De Giers (Russian minister) was previously assented to all the terms of the conjoint note, including the death penalty clause, has now intimated to the Chinese envoys that Russia, ever actuated by a sincere friendship for China, will insist either on the revision of the death penalty clause, substituting a provision that the guilty shall be punished by the Chinese in a manner acceptable to the powers, or that the terms of the note shall not be irrevocable, but may be modified by negotiations with the Chinese envoys. Russia has thus again proclaimed her friendship for China, and the Russian envoys are kept well informed regarding the discussions and disputes of the ministers at their meetings. So intimate indeed are the relations of Li Hung Chang with the Russians that there is no reason why he should not be invited to attend the conferences of the ministers. Japan requires that the note be amended by stipulating that China shall erect a monument to the murdered Sugiyama, her chancellor of legation."

"A French detachment is on the frontier of Shan-Si, west of Chin-Ting, preparing to start for Chia-Yuen-Fu, an operation not calculated to encourage the court to return to Peking."

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 29.—A missionary reports that ten thousand troops under General Sung Fu Hsiang have joined Prince Tuan's rebellion against the Emperor. General Tung has been obtaining supplies from the viceroy of Sze-Chuen. The Governor of Shan-Si has wired a request to the Wu-Chang viceroy to send him, without delay, eight quick-firing guns, and the viceroy has ordered the guns to be sent. It is reported that Hsu-Tung, guardian of the heir apparent, is still alive and in hiding near Peking.

Colonel York Dying.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch to a news agency from Peking says that Col. York, in command of the German column, is lying at the point of death at a village between Calagan and Peking. His illness was caused by inhaling fumes from a stove in his bedroom. Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee will bring in York's column.

To Be Publicly Executed.

TIENTSIN, Nov. 29.—Tung Wen Huan, provincial treasurer of Chi-Li, who was sentenced to death by the international military tribunal at Pao-Ting-Su, is being brought here to be publicly executed by the city government executioner. This is at the request of the Pao-Tung-Fu military authorities.

Fifteenth Infantry to Embark.

TIENTSIN, Nov. 29.—The Fifteenth United States Infantry has departed for Tong-Ku, where it will be embarked for Manila.

ONE-MAN GAME

FRANCE, OF THE BUTLER TEAM,
CARRIED OFF THE HONORS.